Band 41

The important thing in this context is that lyme is NOT diagnosed by a blood test. It is a clinical diagnosis based on symptoms and exposure.

What are your husbands symptoms? Can you list them?

What exposure has he had? Can you tell us what exposure he has had?

A good screening tool, in my view, is the Horowitz screening tool. If you score over 45, then he indicates this points towards a tick borne infection. I say a tick borne infection because lyme is a bacterial infection and more often than not, there is a co-infection with the bacterial infection.

If your husband's symptoms don't match lyme, or he scored below a 45 on the Horowitz screening tool, of course it is good to look at other things. I like Horowtiz's schematic that lists symptoms and possible causes. i also like "Dr. Google". Doing an exhaustive internet search about the symptoms, listing the possible causes, doing further research and favoring science backed articles (I like pub med)

Did you husband have exposure? Was he in a locale that is tick endemic? Do you have lyme and have you have unprotected sex? If so - this would constitute exposure. Although it is not definitive with regard to the science that lyme is sexually transmitted, the study I looked at, and the reading I've done by people in the field I respect, and discussion with qualified medical professionals - it is conceivable that it can be transmitted sexually. It hasn't been 100% ruled out that it is impossible, but rather, anecdotal and one study I read suggests it can. Given that it isn't 100% ruled out, in my view, it is a dangerous assumption that it is not sexually transmitted. The one study I found which is used to support the theory that it is not is based on rats. Rats do not have sex the same way humans do, and although study with rats may contribute to the body of knowledge, you have to look at humans. Studies have found the lyme spirochete in tears, in semen, in blood, and in vaginal secretions. Humans are a blip on the radar in relation to bacterial forms that have been around for eons. I think they are much more aware/smarter/saavy/adaptable than humans give them credit.

Once you suspect lyme BLOOD WORK IS USED TO HELP WITH THE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.

I've researched band 41 quite a bit, and it was the only positive I had, with another band, specific to lyme reading as "ind" - which means, there was a reaction, something showed up, but it wasn't strong enough to be a positive. Band 41 is usually the first to show up in a lyme infection. Band 4[illegible]hough not specific to lyme, is a great diagnostic tool. In China, what they do, is rule out all the other bacteria associated with this band. If all other bacteria are ruled out, and lyme is left, then the

do, is rule out all the other bacteria associated with this band. If all other bacteria are ruled out, and lyme is left, then the diagnosis is lyme. If your husband has Band 41 active, research all possible causes, ask yourself, is this plausible?

Here is the rationale I used when I was considering band 41 for my own case.

A. yes - I had symptoms

B. yes - I had exposure - I danced in grassy fields when ticks are the size of poppy seeds in a town 35 miles away from "lyme" CT. My spouse had a tick bite with a bulls eye rash, this is lyme, we had unprotected sex.

Here is my post from when I was considering band 41

Found this thread - www.healingwell.com/community/default.aspx?f=30&m=2919950

I think I will systematically go through all of the spirochetes that band 41 ++ and look at symptoms.

"The spirochetes are divided into three families (Brachyspiraceae, Leptospiraceae, and Spirochaetaceae), all placed within a single order (Spirochaetales). Disease-causing members of this phylum include the following:

http://www.curezone.org/forums/am.asp?i=1550852

Leptospira species, which causes leptospirosis - not a good match

Borrelia burgdorferi, which causes Lyme disease -symptoms match

Borrelia recurrentis, which causes relapsing fever - not a good match

Treponema pallidum, which causes syphilis - hmm - some things, but others not

Treponema pertenue, which causes yaws" - nope

so - given the symptoms of the other spirochetes aren't good matches.. it makes sense, its lyme. Especially the indeterminate band 31, because this says something was there, and this band is specific to borrelia burgdorferi

These links breaks down the bands and explain the western blot.

www.mdjunction.com/forums/lyme-disease-support-forums/general-support/61532-breakdown-of-igenix-test-bands

/sites.google.com/site/newjerseylyme/lab-tests/tests-explained

www.personalconsult.com/posts/guide-to-understanding-western-blots.html

latitudes.org/forums/index.php?showtopic=11802

/www.lymedisease.org/lyme-basics/lyme-disease/diagnosis/

/www.lymedisease.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Image13-link-pdf-brenner.pdf

And - my experience with spouse's with lyme. Put your own oxygen mask on first, and the oxygen mask of your kid's. Lyme is a learning journey that is more than about recovering from illness. It, in my view, requires some deeper shifts. Maybe your

DH isn't ready for that. That is his journey. You can drop seeds, offer information, but ultimately he needs to take control of his own health, not you for him. Just my two cents.

Lyme and Sexual Transmission

Study - rats and hamsters - they conclude it won't happen in humans. Dangerous assumption.

https://www.aldf.com/pdf/Letter_to_the_editor_of_AFMR_for_ALDF_website_3.10.14.pdf

Band 41 Blog Posts I found useful

How China treats Band 41

Lyme is a Clinical Diagnosis

http://anapsid.org/lyme/panel/CDC%20Surveillance%20Case%20Definition.pdf

The following wording appears on all Borrelia and other tickborne disease test results produced by the Sonoma County Public Health Laboratory:

Diagnosis should not be based on laboratory tests alone. Results should be interpreted in conjunction with clinical symptoms and patient history.